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THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1878.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the daily REPUBLICAN mailed to their address preraid for one dollar a month.

A Good Paper.

The St. Louis REPUBLICAN is a power for good in Missouri, all the abuse of the demagogues and ringsters to the contrary. We have no recollection of it ever refusing to support honest and capable Democrats. We do know, however, that it has refused to sup- sympathy for those people in their present port dishonest men, and we know also that it visitation. But its tears are crocodile's has generally defeated them. Time seems to tears. Its pity is the sneaking compassion have vindicated the REPUBLICAN in nearly which the hypocrite professes for a prostrate every case where it has refused to support foe, and which hides its murderous inten- to examination and ridicule than that they unworthy nominations. It occurs to us that the people, not the politicians, of Missouri owe the REPUBLICAN a debt of gratitude for its good work in this direction. It has defended the people, their interests, their money against the schemes of public plunderers and those who pander to them for the sake olent professions lurks the old unfriendly and of office and prominence. As its chief editor malicious feeling. In the general desire to once said, when told that the REPUBLICAN aid the Southern sufferers the G.-D. thinks the REPUBLICAN; they all denounce and anathematize it, but it continues to live, to honest government than all the politicians of proceeds from the needy widow F. and comprosper and do more to save to the people the state. It is easy for men who think the pelled to disgorge? REPUBLICAN in their way to pitch into and criticise its record—and of what interest is the political record of any paper to anybody but it is always the fact that they have no objection to it unless it happens to oppose them. Whenever the schemers and corruptionists attempt to play their hand in Missouri politics the REPUBLICAN steps into the arena and smashes their game. We are for the REPUBLICAN, and with it to the extent of our feeble ability in all these fights. The good work .- [Plattsburg Lever.

GEN. GRANT is in Austria. Minister Kasson gave a banquet in his houor at Vienna on Saturday.

THE conference of railroad managers at Saratoga has closed. A definite understanding appears to have been arrived at regarding rates to be charged on East-bound freights.

Ir the committee for the Third congressional district would follow the example of a South prompt to regard it as evidence of tion and adjourn over until the middle of an attempt by white Democrats to disfran-September, they would find it greatly to the chise colored Republicans? If the payment But we don't expect any such thing.

THERE seems to be little prospect of an understanding being reached between the porte and Austria. Meanwhile the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in opposition to Austrian occupation, is gathering force. The irrepressible Montenegrius are in arms again are reatly hostile to HAYES because he withand Servia seems likely to be dragged into the strife. The Berlin congress did not the Nicholls government to be inaugurated, settle the Eastern question.

THE clear, cool, delightful atmosphere enjoyed by St. Louis people vesterday did not extend as far South as Memphis, where the weather was rainy and sultry. These conditions have the effect of aggravating vellow fever, and the experience of Memphis yesterday exemplified the fact. The deathlist, the dispatches say, was the largest since the fever first made its appearance.

THE POTTER committee adjourned on Saturday, subject to the call of the chairman. It is the understanding, our Washington special states, that the committee will meet at the capital in October, when a few wit-

esses will be examined, after which an adjournment will be had until December. It is said that Mr. TILDEN'S friends will endeavor to stave off the report of the committee until it is too late for action by the present congress, in order to afford opportunity or pretext for bringing the whole matter before the Forty-sixth congress.

DISPATCHES from the plague-stricken cities of the South have told many tales of the heroism of self-sacrificing men and women laboring to alleviate the misery of their unfortunate fellow-creatures. But once in a while the darker side of human nature is revealed and we are shown how cowardly, selfish and cruel man can be. One of today's telegrams from Memphis states that instances have come to light there of parents deserting their children when they were seized by the dread disease and of children. deserting their parents under similar circumstances. It is also related that while a is said that Secretary McCrary will probably certain prominent citizen was absent his canvass a portion of Iowa, also, devoting wife and children were taken down with yellow fever; that the husband and father was telegraphed for but came not, sending word "take care of my family;" that the wife died and the children were taken to the city be called grand politics; but he is coldhospital where one of them also died.

1880, made by Gen. GARY at Spartanburg, South Carolina, a few days ago, the Charleston News and Courier speaks favorably of HANCOCK as "a soldier of brilliant record, it in Iowa. Iowa is Republican, but not Refor whom South Carolina had a high reand it "doubts the wisdom of nominating round to the proper position. an officer of the regular army for president."

"We do not think that it will be to his iuterest to become a candidate, and we are sure that he can do the state and the Democratic ate, during the canvassing of the electoral paigns." Are we to understand that the wrong; or that party better service in the United States sen-

...... 5 00 States senatorship in passing." reason why Washington county should not lege professors and statesmen." The combe better represented at the St. Louis Fair

unless it be understood that he take the United

Postmasters and others acting as agents for the circumstation of the REPUBLICAN may retain twenty-five per cent. on all subscriptions, or on clubs of ten or more twenty-five per cent. off the full prices above.

**REPUBLICAN may retain twenty-five nor twenty-five per cent. of the full prices above. county products shall be made at the coming Fair if the people indorse and assist in the work. The real estate firm of Teasdale & odehaver will make arrangements about othing but the article itself. We want amples of the different grain, fruits and veg-

tables, as well as of all minerals in both the

crude and refined states.'

FROM its tender youth the Globe-Democrat has been full of animosity for the people of the South. The terrible trials through which they have gone have excited in that quarter no kindlier sentiment than ridicule and sneers. It would be evidence of true contrition if we could accept its pretended tions under the garb of charity. It would should be permitted to grow into popular now pretend to be an almoner for the relief of those suffering people, hatred to whom has been its actuating principle through all its course; but beneath the thin guise of benevcoaldn't elect anybody to office, 'it can beat it sees an opportunity to make capital. Does a sight of 'em." The ring fellows all fear it suppose that the FRY fund has been forgotten, or how, collecting money for a good purpose, it was detected in withholding the

Poll-Tax Voting.

The Boston Advertiser reminds the people of Massachusetts that "the new law regarding the assessment and registry of voters will be enforced for the first time this year.' One of the conditions of the law is that no one can vote who has not been assessed a M. GLOVER of Lewis and WILLIAM H. poll-tax for the current year. No one can HATCH of Marion, both claiming to be the be assessed after September 1, so that no one people should thank it and stand by it for its whose name is not on the list at that time will be allowed to vote either at the state election in November or at the Boston city election in December-the one two months distant and the other three months. The Advertiser hopes "every Republican recognizes the obligation of a good citizen to vote in times like these, when the foes of honest government and social order are making a desperate attempt to effect a union of forces that will imperil the prosperity of the community." This is well said, but if it had been said by

of a poll-tax as a condition of voting is a proper and conservative measure in Massachusetts, why should it be anything else in

The Man for the Place.

DON CAMERON is the man for the antiadministration Republicans in 1880. If they drew the troops from Louisiana and allowed they ought to select a candidate who was opposed to the withdrawal. GRANT does not fulfil the conditions; CAMERON does. GRANT was not only in favor of withdrawing the troops, but actually gave an order for the withdrawal. But CAMERON was at the head of the war office, and he wouldn't stand any such nonsense. According to Mai. BURKE's testimony, CAMERON said "he was secretary of war, and he would be d-d if he would let the order go: he was secretary of war, and the order should have gone through him. Therefore he wouldn't let it go at all; he went to the telegraph office and withdrew it. It was a rash act for a secretary to do, but CAMERON knew what he was about. The order was sent to the telegraph office on the 2d of March, and the same night CAMERON withdrew or countermanded it. Before President GRANT learned of the insubordination of his secretary, he and the secretary were both out of office, so that there was no opportunity to call the intermeddling suborlinate to a reckoning. DON CAMERON, and not GRANT, therefore, is the man whom the anti-HAYES Republicans are looking for. If he could have had his way the troops would be in New Orleans to this day, and PACKARD, not NICHOLLS, would be governor of Louisi-

Taking Part. Secretary SHERMAN gives out that he will take part in the opening congressional canvass in Ohio. He began operations with a speech at Toledo on the 6th of August, and will make speeches at other points in the state before he returns to Washington. It himself to financial issues entirely.

Secretary SHERMAN is likely to do his party more harm than good. He is an able man and a most adroit manipulator of what may blooded, unsympathetic and unpopular. His dry, heavy speeches to public meetings fall In speaking of the suggestion of HANCOCK like lumps of lead. Ohio is now Democratic, and HAMPTON as the Democratic ticket in and we cannot imagine anything more likely to keep it so than Mr. SHERMAN'S effort to make it Republican. Secretary McCrary will not have an altogether pleasant time of publican in the right way. It is hostile to gard," but "he has not developed much the administration policy, and there is little strength in preceding national conventions," chance of Secretary McCrary bringing it Gates with dishonesty, but the whole trans-

By the way, there is extant a letter ad -

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN. ident, it thinks, would have at this time as MAN, June 22, 1877, in which the writer of loss of the should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, ation of 'cle caucuses, conventions or election cam- No body ber

A Republican paper sneers at the house committee on the labor question for "gather his hands, a ing knowledge from tramps, hoodlums, col- of the treasur mittee was appointed to inquire into the depression of industry and trade, and ascertain fourie and for the causes of it, and they have set about its tarily with the task in a very intelligent manner. They have the constituti "With a little trouble in selecting samples of our various products, a showing could be made at the great Fair which would be creditin doing even this; but they have invited a and in defish number of labor agitators and Communists | legislation calle

other practicable scheme could do. It is in- humber of the vigorous opera difficulty, and their still more absurd remedies for it; and they have summoned college professors, merchants, manufacturers, bankshipping the articles and having them placed ers and others, too. They are affording to all n exhibition, so that it will cost the exhibitor discontented classes an opportunity of giving their theories an airing. This brings in a great deal of rubbish, it is true, but it shows in this part of th that the committee are prosecuting their in- et, or adopting quiry with the utmost fairness, and are not the Republican ignoring the laboring classes of the country convention. Le in an investigation in which they have a an address arrai pecial interest.

The committee are doing a great deal of years it has had e good work. They are affording every phase of discontent an opportunity to express itself, and if some of the labor agitators pre- honest labor, and sent very wild and foolish theories, even member of the pr these are necessary to the completeness of the inquiry. It is better that the remedies proposed by these agitators should be subjected delusions.

The Congressional Nominations.

The list of Democratic nominations for ongress in the country districts, with one exception, is now full, and a little overthere being in each of two districts one more nomination than the rules called for. The nominations are: M. L. CLARDY of St. provided the pre-been legalty nominated, Francois, in the First district: LOWNDES A. Davis of Cape Girardeau, in the Fourth; R. P. BLAND of Laclede, in the Fifth; JAMES R. WADDILL of Greene, in the Sixth; A M. LAY of Cole, in the Seventh; JOHN T. CRISP of Jackson, regular nominee, and SAMUEL L. SAWYER of Jackson, independent Democrat, in the Eighth; DAVID REA of Andrew, in the Ninth; GIDEON J. ROTH-WELL of Randolph, in the Tenth; JOHN B. CLARK of Howard, in the Eleventh; JOHN regular nominee, in the Twelfth. The nomination in the Thirteenth district has not yet been made, but there is no doubt that it will be given to Hon. A. H. BUCKNER, the present member, as there is little opposition to him. In addition to these Col. Sol. G. KITCHEN is an independent Greenbacker candidate in the Fourth district; H. M. RITCHEY, Greenbacker candidate in the Sixth; S. N. DUN-HAM, Greenbacker, in the Eighth, and JOHN M. LONDON, Greenbacker, in the Twelfth. (St. Louis) districts are yet to be made.

CLARDY, WADDILL, LAY, CRISP, SAW-YER, ROTHWELL and HATCH are all new candidates, no one of them ever having served in congress. CLARDY will take ITT. NER'S (Republican) place; DAVIS will take HATCHER'S; WADDILL will take MORGAN'S; LAY will take CRITTENDEN'S-the election of these being unquestioned. SAWYER or CRISP, the former probably, will succeed FRANK-LIN: REA will succeed himself; ROTHWELL will succeed POLLARD, (Republican), CLARK will keep his place; either GLOVER or HATCH will succeed the former, and BUCKNER will keep his place. There will, therefore, be a gain of two Democratic members-one in the First and one in the Twelfth district. In the Second and Third districts the Democrats have the advantage of votes, and they require only to make discreet nominations to carry those districts, and thus gain two more members. What they will do remains to be seen.

"Want to Know, You Know." That the Democrats of Missouri do not beieve all that the Sedalia Democrat, the Kansas City Times and the St. Joseph Gazette tell them about the state moneys-that they do not think the official conduct of their state treasurer is above their discussion, and what he does with their money is none of their business, and that they are not entirely satisfied with the little the state treasurer has told them about the state moneys-will, we think, be sufficiently clear from the subjoined extracts:

From the Nodaway Democrat:

"The people of the state want to know the exact condition of the state moneys, what ever that condition may be, and whether ultinately all the moneys are to be recovered All facts bearing upon these matters shoul have been given with the most careful detail t may be that the treasurer's belief that the state will not lose any of its money, ultimate y, will be verified. We sincerely wish it may urn out thus; yet, we confess we have fears hat such will not be the case."

From the Gallatin Democrat: "We give Mr. Gates' statement in full this veek. He appears confident that the state vill not lose any money. We do not feel so oufident, and the people will not feel so con ident, until Mr. Gates gets the money. he does so people will believe that he has alowed himself to be hauled about and managed by a lot of sharpers. It is very true that some very smart men have lost their money by breaking banks, but the custodian of s tate's money should exercise more than or linary care. He is not an in flyidual. He is he people of a state depositing their taxes. 'no neglect of the last legislature to make the noney sale beyond peradventure and in aca big tally against Democracy, we must con-

From the Montgomery Standard:

"It is a little singular that Mr. Gates should have reported to the governor that the Mastin bank had paid \$220,000 on the state's interest when it had not done it. No doubt he be lieved the bank would do it and acted upon the promise of its officers to do so, but a report of that kind should state facts existing not anticipated facts. We do not charge Mi e has manifested an amount of gullibility incompatible with the duties of state treas-No candidate from the South for vice-pres- dressed by Mr. Haves to Secretary SHER- lurer, and the people are justly apprehensive ment member of the Episcopalian

blic funds through this carembia Statesman: ate Treasurer Gates' assevertands' entirely gratuitous.

, New York, collapsed on

placed his administration

for to put that section into

would lay felonious hands noney, even had he the opan the Mastin bank has betrayed his com ace, put him to embarrassthe July interest, forced that ing straits to D him to borrow 20,000 from the National

> in a bad shape before the sefore, in order to avoid nd harassing cares in the at once to comply volunenth section of article 10 of state moneys; and let the at no man is elected to the sho will not in good faith,

tited."

Bank of Comm

Political. The Lexingto Register (Republican) does not think it wou d be prudent for the Republicans to ne minate a state ticket. It says:

"As far as wa a see nothing can be gained state by nominating a tickplatform. The principles of rty are too well known to tition by every little state the convention meet, iesu e ning the Democratic party for its many sho comings during the last six ontrol of the state; the wanton recklessness vith which the state funds are farmed out to the 'ring' managers; the bringing of conv tlabor in competition with the utter disregard by every sent state administration to obey the plain pr ax-payers are to be bene

The La Grange
"We regret exc
should have been eedingly that such discord listrict, and whil allowed to creep into our our nominee will B we feel very certain that ote, we much carry the bulk of the party osed, that we n prefer to see the breach ay run no risk of losing the orable way to be ems to be but one hon-matter back as and that is to submit the natter bac nade such a pre-no doubt agree sition and Col. Glover will knows that he ha to it, notwithstanding he

liminaries can be agreed The thoughtful ongressional dis Democrats of the Twelfth ind a solution rict are endeavoring to GLOVER and Hoff the difficulty between TCH. The Canton Press

upport to either innecessary to pledge our osition assures a candidate so long as his s yet time for compensoratic defeat. There wait for wise ampromise, and we can afford Hon. A. H. El prudent action.

umbent, has beer WARDS, the present inthe St. Charles dis nominated for senator in igencer says of his rict. The Mexico Intel-"If the two housh

ure were composes of the Missouri legisladiwards the employ of such men as Senator of gone, and montyment of lobbyists would windlers might juyed rings and corporation The protracted of as well stay at home." ressional district ontest in the Tenth conomination of Graded last Friday in the Randolph, who a DEON J. ROTHWELL of prize over the ecceded in carrying the ROTHWELL, thou trong candidates. Mr. county, is held in hittle known outside his and his friends he highest esteem there

iseful and able representative of the state. JAS. R. WADDL of Greene is the nominee of the Sixth district convention for congress. His opponents wer MORGAN of Barton, the STONE of Vernon, ASSETT of Bates, FER-GUSON of St. Clair and STRATTON of Cedar There were 169 ballds. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious, and the

nomination is generally acceptable. The Carthage Bainer (Republican) discusses the question whether it is advisable to nominate a Republican state ticket, or coninue the policy of inaction in the state canvass and lend all the inergies and resource of the party to local raults-and comes to the er is preferable. conclusion that the

Hon. DAVID REA cures the nomination th district, which setor congress in the tter. Col. CUNDIFF's tles things in that te convention, having name was not befor use the CRAIG conbeen withdrawn Buchanan were adtesting delegates fro nitted.

Eighth congressional The discontent if In the agreement of listrict has result Judge Samuel L. AWYER to run as an inlependent candidate in or maition to CRISP. The contest will be

R. P. BLAND is Democratic nomine for congress in the Fifth district, The proeedings of the convention were merely formal, as Mr. BLAND had no opposition and was nominated by acclamation. The Greenbackers of the Twelfth district

have nominated JOEN M. LONDON of Macon as their candidate for congress, GLOVER and HATCH being the Democratic candidates. A. M. CHENOWITH announces hunself a

andidate for the legislature in McDonald ounty. He says: "I would be glad and proud to receive the nomination." A. H. LACKLAND is the nominee for rep

esentative in St. Charles county. He was member of the constitutional convention and is an able and upright man. The Democrats of Knox county have nom-

nated W. R. McQuoid for the legislature. HENRY H. PRIEST is the Democratic nomnee for the legislature in Ralls county. WM. H. COCK is the Democratic nominee

or representative in Henry county. JAS. L. STEPHENS declines to be a candidate for the legislature in Boone. JAMES L. FARRIS is the nominee for rep

The Extent of London. London covers nearly 700 squ umbers more than 4,000,000 in omprises 1,000,000 inhabitat n; more Scotchmen than Edins more elsumen than Cardiff; has elf; more minutes and a death in erchan Dub

resentative in Ray county.

garded as the highest grade or type of "bil-ious fever," which is, moreover, professionious fever," which is, moreover, professionally regarded as of the malarial class and order, which, as is well known, embraces several varieties of fever, which are respectively denominated remitting and intermitting fevers. Yet are the latter never characterized by same degree of malignancy as that which perfains to the disease under consideration. Each distinctive form under consideration. Each distinctive form of tever is primarily the result of a specific specie of maiaria, which constitutes, or in which is represented, the germs of the sev-

eral fevers above named.

While it is true that malaria is the prime cause or author of each, yet no one would think for a moment that the maiaria which begets agues or chills and fever is identical specting the deposit and with that which brings forth yellow fever. A word as regards malaria, which consti-utes, as already shown, one of the causes of no man is elected to the yellow fever. The specific cause of this malady is an invisible intangibility, an entity having actual existence in relation to the

to the deart of which we cannot, however, take the least cognizance by any of our senses nor yet by the most deficate tests that human lagenuity can devise.

We cannot therefore least the deart of the desired tests that human lagenuity can devise.

We cannot, therefore, know of its presence, save by its specific effects in connection with the system.

It being conceded that malaria possesses no power to sensibly impress the system it must follow that of itsell it possesses no power for harm. It is not therefore strictly speaking a poison, as it is popularly regarded, inasmuch as all poisons do possess an inherent power to work evil in connection with the system; hence we must look elsewhere for another cause on which the manifestations of the disease must depend; which other and sufficient cause we find clearly indicated by the fact that be sufficient cause we find clearly indicated by the fact that be sufficient to the disease which the writer holds constitutes the immediate action, and sole developing power of the disease. Its adaptation to this end consists in the lact that between seven and ten per cent. of bite is alkali, which is, as is well known, of itself a powerful irritant; hence when the bile infected or impregnated, so to speak, by the specific germs or seeds of 'fincubation' is passed, then the bile becomes fully qualified to go forth on its disease and death-producing mission, causing in connection with the valecular and nervous system

he varied and variable synoptoms which haracterize this disease.

Blie we aftern constitutes the chief mozul or ctive cause of this entire class and

he varied and variable symptoms which haracterize this disease.

Bile we affirm constitutes the chief mogul or cive cause of this entire class and reder of disease, apart from which he specific causes, whatever their mature, are owerless for harm. In view of the foregoing he indications of cure must be obvious to very reflecting mind.

It will be readily understood that as against he specific cause of yellow fever we can bring othing to bear; however much is attempted this direction, it cannot be shown on atural or philosophical principles that disinstants, so-called, however lavishly emloyed as prophylactics, have been productive of a single fota of zood, as against the pecific cause of the disease or in the way of reventing its spread. Of the origin, nature, it the laws governing the development, loconotion and propagation of the specific causes of yellow fever we know, comparatively peaking, nothing. Neither more is the necesary, in a practical point of view, that we hould be able to delve into and understand he occult or hidden mysteries pertaining to he specific cause of this disease, in asmuch as is perfectly competent for us to mow all about and to perectly understand the nature and fine of the immediate and active cause of he disease; and moreover, how to successfully combat the same, which brings us to a onsideration of the curability of this disease. To one will question for a moment that fire is ztinguishable if the proper means are brought or bear against it in the right time or seasonally. Precisely the same we hold and maintain obstruce as regards the curability of this disease in order to which it is alke necessary that the proper means or right treatment that the proper means or right treatment that he case of a fire, as above noticed.

From the foregoing fact we deduce two-fold indication of cure, each of which bears directly, and only against the immediate or active cause of the disease, as heretofore shown. The first indication of cure, is to remove the vittated bile from the

The only question on this point will relate the choice of means. Our prescription No. 1

ghly organized vito-chemical fluid consist of certain defined as a constituent of white alkali as heretotore noticed. Hence it must not that to destroy bile we have onlying to bear against it in the circulation as dorother drug power having and sustain an objective relation, or the incompatibility with alkali, a likaloid carbonates of bill of the properties of the constituent of the constit

ther can possess no power for control parm.

Vith this idea in view the writer has insticted a great variety of experiments with bile, ich cannot be introduced here, whereby he a attained to the practical knowledge ich will be found embodied in escription No. 2, the adaptation of which the proposed end may be readily proved by y one whose interest or curiosity may ompt them in this direction; in order to ich it will only be necessary to procure a ur-onnee bottle filled three parts full ocar water, to which add one drachm of freshillock's gall. Shake well. The gall will be a constant of the least distant of the sale will be a constant of the sale will be a constant.

this course may be repeated in twenty-four may be freely brought to bear against the in-ease febrile condition of the system; and emous, lemonade or cream of tartar water hay be used freely as a beverage.

PRESCRIPTION NO. 1.
One pint colorynth, or bitter apple, erushed or ground, four grachms pulverized blood-root, one drachm. Add to dit, one drachm. Add to di-alcohol one pint. To which add the

Chicago the concest sulpuate of copper, white sugar one table pulverized, two grains; white sugar one table pulverized, two grains; white sugar one table policies of the construction of the concentration of the construction of

Yellow Fever—Its Nature, Causes and Cure.

This discrete is non-large and properly no.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

-Key is six feet high, and weighs 250. Robert Lincoln refuses to be a congres onal candidate. -Victor Hugo, who recently became indiscosed through fatigue, is now better. -New York seems bound to have some 'd-d literary feller' for mayor.

—Bismarck will soon have to try an anti-fat preparation. He weighs 240 pounds. -Kearney's grand labor procession at Indianapolis numbered sixty-eight persons. Gov. Wade Hampton has been ill with something like typhoid fever, but he waded through it all right.

-Cot. Mackenzie raids into Mexico just as if there was nothing on that side but tarantulas and jack-rabbits. -The Rochester Chronicle fears there is too much Ledger-de-main about Bonner's nomination for mayor of New York.

-Wm. Black, the novelist, is touring through scotland with a stot gan.

The bronze measurous stolen from nozart's grave have been found at a pawnshop, and are soon to be restored to the monument. —One dollar contributions in aid of yellow ver sufferers are better laid out than fifty bliars spent in aid of any monument.—}Free

—Jesse Pomeroy's latest trick was to make saw from some article in his cell and nearly nut his way out of prison before he was discovered.

—One of the curiosities of San Francisco is a veteran of the Mexican war who lives in a box on one of the wharves and gets his meals free at a hotel. -Mrs. Minister Noves writes home that her son "chatters French like a native," and the Baltimore Gazette suppose

-William Gumore of Poland, Pa., 85 years old, paid \$10,000 cash and deeded a homester adverted worth \$2,500 to secure Miss Lendale, his bride of 24 summers.

-The Spragues of Ehode Island are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well leand are yet lively but her wight as well as w

ing, but they might as well be vice-presidents of the United States for all the mention they ever get in the papers.

—A French court has decided that if a hus-and insists on telling his second wife how rood and noble and dear his first wife was No. —About these days look out for hand-bills with the announcement: "Honest voter!" "Tolling elector!" "Yote for honest men!" That means all candidates.—[Free Press.

-An English magazine says that two hun-red Americans will flatter an actress wher red Americans will flatter an actress wher ne will give due credit to a worthy minister he corn is acknowledged.—[Free Press. The New Haven Register says, by way of tricism on Kearney's profanity, it may be

id that "Dennis sinned"—which is as true nen read backwards as when read the usual fered an English lady a pinch of snoff, and on next thing he knew he was helr to £200, 00. Souff is very cheap and there is room in aly for thousands more.

—A fat woman of Corinth, Mississippi, drank ash-bark tea to make her lean, and she skipped for the better land just two hours ahead of a lean woman who was eating gumarabic to make her fat.—[Detroit Free Press.

-Washington bet on cards and horse-race and drank whiskey, punch and wine, as in which will be a super a writing proves, but no one could expect ather of this country to turn the cold should on the boys who elevated him.—[Free Press The Dayton cyclone uttered no warning ote. A woman had just time to yell out to deighbor that a new scandal was coming our bout one of the ministers when the hurrican. its dive and began to harl things.

"Capt. Francis Witti of the Austrian navy ill shortly proceed to Borneo in connection it the scheme for exploring and colonizing ie large tract of country in the north of the land, of which Baron you Overbeck recently brained a concession from the sultans of orneo and Sulu.

—A recent number of the Republique Fran-caise gives an account of the great publishing nouse of Haobette & Oo. According to the writer, this firm has the largest book-selling ousiness in the world, turns over some 15, 00,000 francs, publishes a book a day, em-ploys 5,000 persons, and exports yearly 200,

Of packages.

The British Museum has acquired the colection from Malta—made by Admiral Spratiand Dr. Leith Adams—of the remains oping elephants found in the caves and fissures. Hundreds of fragments of animals of all ages have been found, so that the nor species of those art.

The effect of a balloon descent was tried a camp-meeting near Cincinnati interly he balloon came saliing down in the middle f prayer, like an answer from above, but it of the choice of means. Our prescription No. 1 the middle dapted to this end will be found in connection with our treatment of this disease.

As regards destruction of bile within the system, we are not unaware that we are reaching upon a radically new field of hought and scientific investigation. We

The Russian government lately gave it anction to the proposal for founding a ner niversity in Siberia. Tomsk is the tow hosen for this new sent of learning. dosen for this new sent of learning. A resent the donations for this establishment mount to 480,000 roubles. The Russisch leves suggests that the year 1882, the third substant of the Russian possession of Si ceria, would be the right time for opening the ew university.

Ingland." Such are a few of the epithets and pigrams scattered over the pages of the ritide in the Ninctenth Century, "The colitical Adventures of Lord Beacon-field."

American Innovations in London. C. C. Fulton's Letter to the Baltimore American.]

Six years ago ice was such a rarity in Lonon that extra charges were made at the ho-eis if a glass of ice water was called for, an ome could be sent for. An Englishman at hat time considered ice water unhealthy, and looked with amazement at American who persisted in calling for it. It was the not kept at the taverns, as it was seldom re all the guests, without extra charge. That is a recent innovation is evident from the act that all the drinking houses in th that that all the trinking houses in the city of any character have cards extending across their windows, with the work "Ice," emblazoned in large blace letters about fifteen inches long it is evidently paraded as an attraction to the content of tion to customers. American whiskey is als

a new card in their windows. Whilst dining in a restaurant the other day a young Eng in a restaurant the other tag lishman came in and called for "a go American whiskey. They brought American whiskey. They brought him about a half tumberful, which he swallowed down raw. His red nose and watery eyes gave evidence that he was not a stranger to this kind of drink. Turning to the bill of lare we found the following rates: "A go?" of brandy, one shilling: "A buff re?" of brandy, one shilling; "a half go" of brandy, sixpence; "a go" of whiskey, sixpence; "a half go" of whiskey, three pence; "a go" of gin, four pence, and a "half go," two pence. Gin is the favorite drink of the topers, but whiskey is commencing to rival it. Ice wagons are also to be seen in the it. Ice wagons are also to be seen in the streets labelled Newfoundland ice. It is of immense thickness, ranging from fifteen to twenty inches and as clear as crystal.

ays there is about the enion

Polsacilla.

3 drops.

A procession of carriages is movready for use the next day, it need be. The

Succession of carriages are dissipation," he
simpler. More painting
the procession of carriages is movrace-course. Of what goes on behind the
have never sought any personal branch wash with.

Put and it will be
have never sought any personal branch wash with.

Put and it will be
have never sought any personal branch wash with.

Put and it will be
have never sought any personal branch wash with.

Put and it will be
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Put and it will be
have never sought any personal branch wash with.

Put and it will be
have never sought any personal branch wash with wash with and claborate squirts. reat many roots come out of that enclosure

great many ruoss come out of that enclosure with lighter purses, swearing hard at their losses. The most conspicuous leader of gambling, betting, &c., has gone to his grave during the last twelvemonth. His showy gambling house still faces the whole community, opposite the beautiful park. Its open doors lead, to borrow Brigham is open doors lead, to borrow Brignam (oung's terse vernacular, 'straight to hell oung's terse vernacular, 'straight to hell ossartoga. And while it still stands, concounting all eyes, and 'rigged with curses,' he Young Men's Christian association of the bus been allowed to die, from that preown has been allowed to die, from that pre-ailing epidemic of debt!" Dr. Cayler en-pys the music, the water, the drives, and

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Sorrow and Care Have Taken Up Their Abode With Him. [From Blackwood's Magazine.]

He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once every one who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not urgainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large, round head, the massive neek, the broad shoulders and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty-three and the burden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy:

is now more than sixty-three and the burden the has had to bear has been unusually heavy; but though his step has become slow and booking down even on those who are as tall as himself—and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man or as one to be pitted. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in possession of immense physical power. Photography has astrange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not bear at the forgotten—by no means a handsome, but still less an uriy one. It was accounted to be a superfection of the contract of the c our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means a handsome, but still less an urly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief even in days long gone by. It has now become serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unflinehing energy and daring. The bald round forehead—an object of admiration for the phrenologist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes, seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick—they wander slowly from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance t when they rest on a human countenance ey become so intensely inquiring that many smarck's equality have to undergo this smarck's equality have to undergo this ismarch's equals of have to undergo this ware that they are in the present all, even

ware that they are in the press. We all, even with whom it would be wise to play hargele he would probably discover the subtlest trick. His thick, well-set eyebrows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern and at times somewhat fierce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ession of his countenance. The nose is of dinary stze—not as long, perhaps, as might expected from the rest of the face; the hin is large and massive. Prince Bismarck as said of himself, that he was "the best atted man in Europe." He has, indeed, many furious enemies in various parts of the world; in his own country, to begin with, among the Particularists, the Catholics, and the Socialists; and again at Rome, in Austria. and in France. He has not often been heard to complain of this, still a bright intellect can not possess the knowledge of such a fact with the possess the knowledge not possess the knowledge of such a fact withsut being saddened by it. Prince Bismarck
s by no means a light-hearted man. Sorrow
and care have taken up their abode with him.
Phey throw a shadow on his brow, and make
hemselves felt in the sound of his voice, and
n the frequent bitterness of his hesitating
peech. He is no longer young; he fully redizes that the best part of his life is gone,
that his best battles have been fought; and
nat, while he has achieved much for the maybe in his inner heart there is the realing that, while he has achieved much for the greatness of his country, he has done but little for his own happiness. Sometimes, when he is sitting among his personal and intimate friends—he has, besides his family, some five or six of these—free from all restraint, smoking his long pipe, patting the head of his huge dog, attending listlessly to a conversation going on around him in subdued tones, there passes over his cold face a something like a transparent veil, behind which his like a transparent veil, behind which his hard features relax and take an unlooked for expression of wistful sadness. After all, Otto von Bismarck, a child of the Marches, where his family has been known since the thirteenth century, is a thoroughbred German. Though one of the most matter of fact men the world has ever known, he carries men. Though one of the most matter of fact men the world has ever known, he carries within his breast a hidden vein of deep feeling; and though that feeling is certainly not of the kind which gives birth to morbid sentimentality, and it is difficult to believe that young Bismarck ever addressed his complainings to the moon, still it enables him to feel keenly all that a sensible heart has to endure during the passage through life.

Spurgeon's Congregations.

On entering the church there was probably new more than two hundred personal in the unance of l'on benches along the walls, ke ourselves, strangers and not holders of sum eats. We took similar seats, and were told ar-tifive minutes of 11 we could take any seats sain in the pews that were at that time vacants 000. At a quarter of 11 the pewholders began to flock in, and when the hands of the clock pointed five minutes of 11 there was a genral move all over the church for more desirn the country, and the strangers had hers had vacated were soon filled. ordeck, when Mr. Spurgeon came upon the rostrum, the whole church was packed to borerflowing, and the doors were closed and locked. The aisle seats were all filled, and two immense galleries, one above the other, which arms to the large and the desired the cher, which surround the long and broad church both before and behind the rostrum, were not only packed, but along the walls hunreds were standing, and even the stairway to the rostrum massed with people. In times long past Mr. Spurgeon was spoken of as a sensational preacher, but for twenty-five or thirty years he has never five or thirty years he has failed, morning and evening, to tract such gatherings as this, he has built up the largest and most power-ul church organization in London. In the dorning, in announcing that he would reach again at 6 o'clock this evening, he renested the congregation and pew-holders to stop away' and let others who were desirous to be present occupy their places, that his sermon was not intended for them, and heir presence was not desired. What other ninister in the world, with six thousand seats at his disposal, could have hazarded such an announcement as this? The weather was also threatening rain, which has been coming down at intervals since we returned, but he will have a packed church this evening notwithstanding.—[Letter to Baltimore American.

American. How Expositions Differ.

Paris' exposition falls below Centennial at Philadelphia as follows: Smaller grounds. Fewer trees. No hills, dales, groves and runing streams as Fairmount park. No buildstreams as Farmount park. No blutterings for interior beauty and simplicity of construction equal to the Centennial agricultural or horticultural hall. No circular railway to save legs and breath in getting about. No such free toilet conveniences. No press payilion open from the start. Nothing equal to the government building exhibit. No wood our government building exhibit. No wo-man's payilions. No special outside struc-tures so unique, individual and attractive as the various state buildings. No free samples of Urbana wine, et als. No system of cheap hotels. Fewer good Samaritans found among landlords. No cosy retreats for beer among the trees. No encampments of citizen soldiery. No "state days." No "Granger encampments." No free toilet conveniences, such as washbowls, towels and same Text less provision for general accomsoap. Far less provision for general accommodation of the public. No newspapers printed on the ground and distributed gratis. Clergymen at Saratoga.

Saratoga life has been studied this season by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. He thinks that to pend a whole vacation in Saratoga is not wise for a clergyman, but a week or ten lays there is about the epicer.

> igs and statuary. Bet-galieries. Less sun-But less water to iques. More well-More fancy spus s, 13

Entrance system

A New Lake Discovered.

The correspondent of a San Francisco paper claims to have discovered a new lake. It is larger than Great Salt lake and more beautiful than Lake Tahoe. It is in Nevada and is called Pyramid lake, from the pyramidal masses of mari and limestone which abound in it. Most of them are worn into fanciful shapes by the water, and the highest, Frein it. Most of them are worn into fanciul shapes by the water, and the highest, Fremont's, less than 500 feet, has a boiling spring issuing from it fifteen feet below the surface. There is an island in the lake 600 feet high and 1,200 acres in extent, inhabited by rattle-snakes and goats, who live on the alfilaree and the bunches of grass in the crevices, for the island is simply a mass of rock. The lake has no outlet, and its bottom has never been reached by sounding. The water is very clear and stightly brackish, and evaporates about ached by sounding. The evaporates about a fast as it flows in. There are innumerable trout mit. The shores are bleak and barren,

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(REFERENCE)

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 26th, 1906.

Maknowledged

Major Surgeon W. D. McGaw,

Surgeon General's Office,

Washington, D. C.

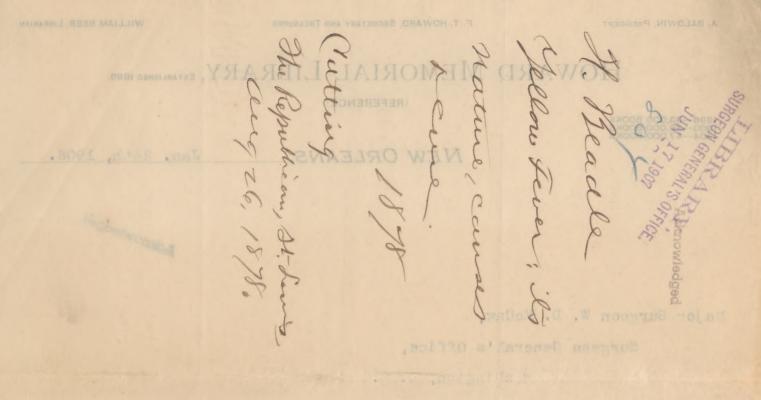
Dear Sir:-

I duly received the volume for Dr. Bohne, who has it in use, and will return it to me within the time named.

For your collection on yellow fever I enclose a slip which, if not of value, may be of antiquurian interest.

Yours very truly.

Milum Reer



-: ml8 mmeC

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A Thuis Alan Samo.

Miland Beer

Cibrar Lan.